

# EASTER CARDS AT PHISTER'S.



## EVENING BULLETIN.



"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOLUME 1.

MAYSVILLE, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1882.

NUMBER 107.

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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### ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewis and Mason County Turnpike Road Company will be held on Saturday, April 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Sheriff's office in the Court House, Maysville, Ky., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. m16-3w G. W. HILL, President.

### Life Within the Arctic Circle.

The traveler is surprised to meet so many comfortable farms with large dwelling houses, which, with the barn and cow-house, are the three prominent buildings. There are several other houses besides, such as sheds, store-houses, blacksmith shops, etc. In the yard, which is generally enclosed by the houses on three sides, is the old-fashioned well with its sweep, a bucket at one end and a stone at the other. From the well a trough communicates with the building where the cows are kept. The structure is peculiar. The ceiling is low, the windows very small, giving but little light; the place is entirely floored, and pens built on each side; along these a gutter gathers all the manure, which is preserved with great care. The cattle do not lie on straw or hay. At one end of the room is a large piece of masonry, enclosing an iron pot three or four feet in diameter and three feet deep, used for cooking food for the cattle. This food is generally coarse marsh grass, mixed with the dust coming from the threshing of the grain. The pot is also used as the bathing and washing tub. Sheep, when numerous, have a house to themselves; if not, they are penned in a corner. There is a separate stable for the horse. The dwelling, with few exceptions, consist of a single story, usually containing two rooms, one on each side. One is used as a bakery and kitchen, and also as a sleeping-room; at one corner is the fireplace, a strange structure, six or eight feet square, made of solid flat slabs of stone, generally plastered over. Wood is placed in these ovens, and when it is consumed and only charcoal remains, a sliding iron trap-door prevents the heat from escaping, warming the walls. The heat thus produced for the first few hours is very great; often the room is made unbearable to those who are not accustomed to such an atmosphere, which is often retained for two or three days. In one section of the structure there is an open fireplace used for cooking. Beds are placed along the walls, in number according to the size of the family. These are a kind of sliding-box, so that they can be made of different widths, according to the requirements. They are filled with hay or straw, furnished with home-made blankets or sheepskins, and sometimes with eider down covers and pillows. In the morning the box is drawn in, and, when covered with a board, answers for a sofa, upon which people rest during the day. The whole family, including servants, males and females, sleep in this room. On the other side is the guest room, which is also used as a sleeping apartment; one or two beds, the beds filled with the down of the eider duck; the blankets made of the same material, form the chief part of the furniture.—M. du Chaillu.

### Italics and Punctuation.

Reader! when you write an article or any periodical, or a letter to a friend, never use italics except in some very unusual emergency, for their employment implies that the sentence has been badly constructed and needs artificial emphasis before its meaning can be understood. A clause in italics always bears testimony to the writer's clumsiness. So of general punctuation. Punctuate as little as possible. Punctuation marks can usually be dispensed with if the reader be not too ignorant or too indolent to construct rightly in the first place the sentence in which they are employed. If the adverbial clauses of a sentence be properly distributed in relation to the chief statements of which they are modifications the parenthesis becomes a crooked folly and the comma a trifling superfluity. Of course some punctuation marks are needed: the period, to indicate the end of a sentence; the semicolon, to indicate where a sentence came very near ending and didn't; perhaps the exclamation point to tell the reader where to be astonished, though if he feels so disposed he may possibly learn to be shocked on his own hook; the interrogation point; now and then even a comma to prove the imperfection of language at the point of a mere human pen. But every comma is an apology offered by the writer to the reader. The parenthesis is never to be used; at most not more than once a week by a constant writer. The dash or comma is an effective substitute. Finally, let it be borne in mind that much punctuation is the infallible sign of poor writing.—American Queen.

### World-Famed Books.

England has given to the world four books which are immortal. They have traveled through the world, have been read by millions, have been translated in many different languages, and still are marking down the years to enrich and bless the generations. Their story is of deepest interest, and around each cluster fragrant and pleasant memories, Bunyan the sturdy non-conformist, sending from the walls of Bedford jail his unique book. Baxter, warmly loved and fiercely hated, also imprisoned for his religious views, giving us his "Saint's Rest," which has blessed a multitude of waiting souls. De Foe, who for his principles was now in the closet of the King, and then in the dreary dungeons of Newgate, whose "Robinson Crusoe" has stolen the hours of sleep from millions; and Isaac Watts, whose hymns will be sung so long as church walls and cathedral towers stand. All have a bold upon the English-speaking race that can never be broken.—S. S. Bridgman.

## FRANK R. PHISTER'S

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## EASTER CARDS.